

SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
(Including Numbers in Armed Forces)

OCTOBER, 1942.

NOTE: (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to defence forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Numbers in defence forces must not be published in any way and the document must be carefully safeguarded.

(2) The statistics herein are as at the end of October, 1942. Future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

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1. Employment and Enlistments: The following table shows, as at the end of July, 1939 and of each month since July 1941, the estimated number of persons employed as wage and salary earners in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and the net enlistments in the defence forces since the commencement of the war. "Net Enlistments" represents the net number of persons taken into defence forces and not discharged therefrom. It includes dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry and the Defence Forces

End of Month	Employed in Industry (excluding Rural and Household Domestic)(a)			Net Enlistments in Defence Forces (b)			Total (excluding Persons employed in rural in- dustry and household domestic service)		
	M. '000	F. '000	T. '000	M. '000	F. '000	T. '000	M. '000	F. '000	T. '000
1939 - July ..	1306.0	420.5	1726.5	-	-	-	1306.0	420.5	1726.5
1941 - July ..	1385.1	515.2	1900.3	321.1	0.2	321.3	1706.2	515.4	2221.6
August ..	1386.1	520.2	1906.3	338.4	0.3	338.7	1724.5	520.5	2245.0
September	1396.0	525.7	1921.7	344.2	1.9	346.1	1740.2	527.6	2267.8
October	1395.7	532.0	1927.7	359.0	2.9	361.9	1754.7	534.9	2289.6
November	1396.2	537.4	1933.6	378.5	3.6	382.1	1774.7	541.0	2315.7
December	1379.9	539.4	1919.3	436.6	4.3	440.9	1816.5	543.7	2360.2
1942 - January	1364.9	541.9	1906.8	481.6	5.8	487.4	1846.5	547.7	2394.2
February	1355.7	552.5	1908.2	513.3	7.0	520.3	1869.0	559.5	2428.5
March ..	1349.2	558.7	1907.9	545.5	9.2	554.7	1894.7	567.9	2462.6
April ..	1337.4	563.5	1900.9	574.8	11.5	586.3	1912.2	575.0	2487.2
May ..	1326.1	562.0	1888.1	594.3	13.9	608.2	1920.4	575.9	2496.3
June ..	1320.7	563.6	1884.3	611.7	16.5	628.2	1932.4	580.1	2512.5
July ..	1308.8	565.4	1874.2	623.1	19.6	642.7	1931.9	585.0	2516.9
August ..	1300.0	568.1	1868.1	633.8	22.0	655.8	1933.8	590.1	2523.9
September	1296.2	568.9	1865.1	639.6	24.9	664.5	1935.8	593.8	2529.6
October	1290.9	574.5	1865.4	644.2	27.8	672.0	1935.1	602.3	2537.4

(a) Employment in Industry includes Allied Works Council employees, in addition to all other workers engaged in production of war materials and services. A.W.C. employees first appeared in May, 1942 and numbered approximately 50,000 in October.

(b) See Section 5 of this Survey for fuller details of these figures. They represent "Gross Enlistments" less discharges and include dead, missing and prisoners of war.

The main features of the October figures may be summarised as follows:-

Males: The total number of males employed in industry (excluding rural) or enlisted in the defence forces, which was increasing steadily each month until June, has now shown four months with relatively steady figures. These steady figures, following a year in which the increase in the total averaged over 20,000 per month, reflect the position now being reached in which difficulty is being experienced in obtaining more men from other sources, viz., rural workers, unemployed, independents and men usually occupied as employers or self-employers. The intake into the forces in October (4,600) was small, and was balanced by the decrease of 5,300 males employed in industry.

Females: Total females employed in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and in the defence forces increased by 8,500 in October. The increase in the forces (2,900) was much the same as it has been during recent months, but the increase in industry (5,600) was larger than in any other month since March, 1942.

2. Employment (excluding Rural and Household Domestic): The numbers of persons employed in each month since July, 1941 (as shown in the first three columns on the previous page) are dissected in the following table into four main groups of employment.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry (excl. Rural and Household Domestic)
(For totals for each month see page 1).

End of Month	Governmental Munitions, Aircraft, Shipbuilding			Other Factories and Workshops			Other Governmental (a)			All Other (a)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1941 - July	51.4	8.7	60.1	487.5	178.6	666.1	306.0	62.6	368.6	540.2	265.3	805.5
August	53.8	9.2	63.0	487.5	181.5	669.0	305.2	63.5	368.7	539.6	266.0	805.6
September	55.4	9.5	64.9	491.0	182.9	673.9	305.4	64.4	369.8	544.2	268.9	813.1
October	56.9	10.2	67.1	491.5	184.9	676.4	306.2	65.6	371.8	541.1	271.3	812.4
November	59.7	11.2	70.9	491.9	185.7	677.6	306.5	66.4	372.9	538.1	274.1	812.2
December	62.6	12.0	74.6	479.5	182.2	661.7	308.1	66.8	374.9	529.7	278.4	808.1
1942 - January	66.5	14.9	81.4	476.6	182.1	658.7	305.2	67.9	373.1	516.6	277.0	793.6
February	68.8	16.7	85.5	476.3	187.4	663.7	305.1	68.8	373.9	505.5	279.6	785.1
March	72.2	18.6	90.8	475.0	188.4	663.4	307.5	72.0	379.5	494.5	279.7	774.2
April	74.8	20.4	95.2	470.9	186.9	657.8	308.3	73.8	382.1	483.4	282.4	765.8
May	78.0	22.5	100.5	467.0	185.3	652.3	317.6	74.1	391.7	463.5	280.1	743.6
June	79.9	23.9	103.8	463.9	184.8	648.7	318.9	75.4	394.3	458.0	279.5	737.5
July	84.3	25.0	109.3	459.0	185.4	644.4	317.3	76.6	393.9	448.2	278.4	726.6
August	85.2	26.1	111.3	458.3	184.9	643.2	314.6	78.4	393.0	441.9	278.7	720.6
September	85.7	27.4	113.1	458.1	184.5	642.6	315.7	80.1	395.8	436.7	276.9	713.6
October	85.8	29.0	114.8	457.6	185.6	643.2	315.6	82.0	397.6	431.9	278.0	709.9
Increase since November, 1941.												
Number ..	+26.1	+17.8	+43.9	-34.3	-0.1	-34.4	+9.1	+15.6	+24.7	-106.2	+3.9	-102.3
Per Cent. ..	+43.7	+158.9	+61.9	- 7.0	-0.1	- 5.1	+3.0	+23.5	+ 6.6	-19.7	+1.4	-12.6

(a) Allied Works Council employees are included with "Other Governmental" or "All Other" according to whether they were working for Governmental authorities or private contractors. The increase in "Other Governmental" from April to June, 1942 is due to the inclusion of these men. The steadiness of the "Other Governmental" figures for males, during the 15 months shown, with the exception of the increase just noted, shows that the necessarily large increase of public employment for war purposes has been offset by curtailment of the numbers of males in less essential governmental activities.

The figures at the foot of the table show absolute amounts (in thousands), and percentages, of increase in employment since the end of November 1941, indicating the trend of employment in various groups since war was commenced in the Pacific. Munitions, aircraft, and shipbuilding have shown a steady growth in the figures for both sexes. The increase in males however practically ceased during the 3 months ended October 1942, but then stood at nearly 44 per cent. above the November level. Female munition workers, however, continued to expand, and in October 1942 were nearly 160 per cent. above the November level. Male workers in other factories and workshops were increasing when war with Japan started, but have declined slowly from the November peak. The loss of 34,300 workers since November 1941, representing 7 per cent. of their number at that date, is slightly in excess of the number of male factory workers absorbed by the munition works. (Of course a very large proportion of the factory workers remaining have been transferred on to war contracts). Female workers in other factories and workshops have remained very steady since November 1941. Governmental services other than munition works employed a practically unchanged number of men until April 1942, but the increase since that month was due to the inclusion of such Allied Works Council employees as were working directly for Government authorities. The number of females in Government services had increased fairly steadily, and in October stood at 23.5 per cent. above the November 1941 level. Males in "all other industries" reached a peak in September 1941, and regular declines in each subsequent month placed October 1942 at nearly 20 per cent. below November 1941. This fall has meant the releasing of 106,000 men for the Armed Forces. Females in "all other industries" showed a slight tendency to increase until April 1942, but since then there has been an uncertain tendency to decrease.

Summing up it may be said that from November 1941 to October 1942, munition etc. works required 26,000 extra men and other Governmental activities 9,000 extra men, while other factories and workshops released 34,000 men, and all other industries released 106,000 men. As to females, munition etc. works required 18,000, and Governmental services 16,000 extra women, while female employment in other industries, including factories, was very little changed.

3. Summary of Manpower Statistics - Australia: The following table shows for October 1942, the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence Forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions (July 1939) and from November 1941 is also made. The three centre columns show figures for the complete period since the commencement of war, while the three right hand columns show that part of the change which has occurred since the entry of Japan into the war.

Australia - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at October, 1942.

Particulars	Totals as at end of October 1942			Increases					
				July 1939 to October 1942 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to October 1942 (Pacific War Period)		
	M. '000	F. '000	T. '000	M. '000	F. '000	T. '000	M. '000	F. '000	T. '000
(i) <u>Defence Forces - Gross Enlistments less discharges since commencement of war</u> ..	644.2	27.8	672.0	644.2	27.8	672.0	265.7	24.2	289.9
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners employed, other than rural and household domestic workers:</u>									
<u>Munitions, Shipbuilding, Aircraft (Governmental)</u> ..	85.8	29.0	114.8	75.2	27.9	103.1	26.1	17.8	43.9
<u>Other Factories and Workshops</u>	457.6	185.6	643.2	31.0	38.5	69.5	-34.3	-0.1	-34.4
<u>Other</u> ..	747.5	359.9	1107.4	-121.3	87.6	-33.7	-97.1	19.4	-77.7
<u>Total:</u>	1290.9	574.5	1865.4	15.1	154.0	138.9	-105.3	37.1	-68.2
(iii) <u>Unemployed through sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work</u> ..	30.7	16.0	46.7	-233.3	-18.0	-251.3	-43.2	-3.3	-46.5
<u>Total Defence Forces, Employees, and Unemployed:</u>	1965.8	618.3	2584.1	395.8	163.8	559.6	117.2	58.0	175.2
(iv) <u>Normal Increases in Wage and Salary Earners:</u>	-	-	-	59.8	29.9	89.7	13.6	9.6	23.2
(v) <u>Persons drawn from "not gainfully occupied" groups, employers, and self-employed and from rural and private domestic wage earners</u> ..	-	-	-	336.0	133.9	469.9	103.6	48.4	152.0

Notes to above table:

- (i) Defence forces include enlistments since the commencement of war only. Fuller details are given in Section 5 of this summary. The relatively small number of permanent forces are included in "other" wage and salary earners employed - item (ii) of above table.
- (iii) Unemployed wage and salary earners include all those not in employment on account of sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work. Sickness and accidents are responsible for over 40,000 of the total unemployed shown above. The figures are approximate estimates only, as no exact records are available.
- (iv) Normal increase in wage and salary earners is the estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners which would have been expected had the trends of recent pre-war years been continued. Inter-state migration which actually occurred between July 1939 and October 1942, has however, been taken into account as far as possible.
- (v) "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women previously not gainfully occupied, children who commence wage-earning earlier than they would in normal times, and persons who delay their retirement from wage-earning occupation.

It will be seen that since July 1939, 672,000 persons have been absorbed by the defence forces while 138,900 have been absorbed into industries other than rural and private domestic service. This total of 810,900 has been drawn from (a) unemployed wage and salary earners, the decrease of whom has contributed 251,300 persons, (b) normal increase of wage and salary earners amounting to 89,700 persons, and (c) persons not gainfully occupied, (including retired persons who have become wage earners and wage earners who have delayed retirement), employers and self-employed persons who have become salary and wage earners, and rural and private domestic wage earners who have entered the forces or transferred to other industry. This latter group has contributed 469,900 persons; but what proportion came from each of the sections embraced in the group it is not possible to say from data at present available. The table on this page indicates that approximately 134,000 of them were females.

The next table summarises the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods (a) July 1939 to July 1941 - the first period of war, (b) July 1941 to November 1941, and (c) November 1941 to October 1942 - the period since war commenced in the Pacific.

	Total for each Period			Average per Month		
	July, 1939 to July 1941 (24 Mths.)	July 1941 to November 1941 (4 Mths.)	November 1941 to Oct. 1942 (11 Mths.)	July, 1939 to July 1941 (24 Mths.)	July 1941 to November 1941 (4 Mths.)	November 1941 to Oct. 1942 (11 Mths.)
MALES (THOUSANDS)						
Increase in Defence Forces ϕ	321.1	57.4	265.7	13.4	14.3	24.2
Increase in employment in industry (other than rural)	79.1	11.1	-105.3	3.3	2.8	-9.6
Total Increase in Forces and Industry:	400.2	68.5	160.4	16.7	17.1	14.6
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed	175.0	15.1	43.2	7.3	3.8	3.9
(b) Normal increase wage and salary earners ..	41.3	4.9	13.6	1.7	1.2	1.2
(c) Drawn from other groups*	183.9	48.5	103.6	7.7	12.1	9.4
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)						
Total increase in Defence Forces and Industry (other than rural and household domestic) ..	94.9	25.6	61.3	4.0	6.4	5.6
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed	14.2	0.5	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
(b) Normal increase in wage and salary earners ..	16.8	3.5	9.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
(c) Drawn from other groups*	63.9	21.6	48.4	2.7	5.4	4.4

ϕ See explanation of net enlistments in Section 5 on page 6 hereof.

* As defined in (v) in table on preceding page.

The increase of 810,900 persons in defence forces and industry and trade since July, 1939, consisted of 495,100 persons up to July, 1941, and 315,800 since that date. The increase averaged 20,700 monthly for the first 24 months, and then rose to a peak about the end of 1941, with an average of 36,700 for the 4 months ended March, 1942. It has now fallen to a lower level averaging 8,300 for the 4 months ended September, 1942, and was only 7,800 for October. Normal increase has supplied about 2,200 each month; but while unemployed supplied on an average nearly 8,000 each month during the first 24 months, the last 11 months have yielded only an average of 4,200 from absorption of unemployed. After allowing for the number of workers idle through normal sickness, accidents, etc., the number of unemployed now remaining to be absorbed into employment has reached an extremely low figure, and practically no more manpower is available from that source.

Attention has been drawn on page 1 of this survey to the fact that the total numbers of males engaged in industry (excluding rural) and the forces have increased very little since June, 1942. The result is that the total number of males "drawn from other groups" has not changed appreciably during the last few months. The numbers of men "drawn from other groups", which averaged 7,700 monthly for the two years from July, 1939 to July, 1941 and rose to 12,100 monthly for the four months July, 1941 to November, 1941, averaged 13,400 for the 8 months ended July, 1942, but was negligible for the months of August, September and October, 1942.

Increase in females employed during October, 1942 was 8,500, of whom 2,900 went into the forces, and 5,600 into industry. After taking into account the normal increase in females available and decrease in unemployment, the number of females "drawn from other groups" during October was 7,800 compared with a monthly average of 4,100 during the preceding 10 months. The increase of 2,900 females in the forces during October was at about the usual rate of recent months, but females employed in industry showed a much larger increase (5,600) than has been usual of recent months.

/3. Summary

4. Summary of Manpower Statistics - States: The chief items in the table on page 3 are shown separately for States in the next table.

States - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at end of October, 1942.

State	Totals as at end of October, 1942			Increase					
				July 1939 to October 1942 (Whole War Period)			Nov. 1941 to October 1942 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) Defence Forces (Gross Enlistments less Discharges) (See Section 5, page 6 hereof) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	241.5	8.6	250.1	241.5	8.6	250.1	106.6	7.3	113.9
Victoria ..	179.2	7.5	186.7	179.2	7.5	186.7	71.3	6.5	77.8
Queensland ..	87.2	4.6	91.8	87.2	4.6	91.8	37.7	4.2	41.9
South Australia	48.8	2.6	51.4	48.8	2.6	51.4	17.0	2.2	19.2
Western Australia	67.3	3.6	70.9	67.3	3.6	70.9	26.3	3.3	29.6
Tasmania ..	19.8	0.9	20.7	19.8	0.9	20.7	6.6	0.7	7.3
Australia (b):	644.2	27.8	672.0	644.2	27.8	672.0	265.7	24.2	289.9
(ii) Wage and Salary Earners Employed, other than Rural and Household Domestic Workers (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	537.6	232.4	770.0	-1.9	70.7	68.8	-36.3	13.3	-23.0
Victoria ..	358.4	184.7	543.1	-4.2	46.2	42.0	-43.3	7.8	-35.5
Queensland ..	169.7	62.2	231.9	-3.6	11.1	7.5	- 1.1	5.5	4.4
South Australia	116.6	50.1	166.7	9.3	17.8	27.1	- 6.5	7.2	0.7
Western Australia	69.1	30.4	99.5	-14.8	5.1	-9.7	-13.4	2.3	-11.1
Tasmania ..	37.3	14.4	51.7	-0.4	2.9	2.5	- 3.4	1.0	- 2.4
Australia (b):	1290.9	574.5	1865.4	-15.1	154.0	138.9	-105.3	37.1	-68.2
(iii) Unemployed (including Sickness, Accident etc.) (See note (iii) on page 3) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	12.4	6.0	18.4	-100.0	-5.6	-105.6	-14.3	-0.7	-15.0
Victoria ..	8.0	4.7	12.7	-55.6	-4.8	- 60.4	- 3.5	-0.3	- 3.8
Queensland ..	5.1	2.8	7.9	-34.2	-4.3	- 38.5	-20.9	-2.1	-23.0
South Australia	2.5	1.3	3.8	-18.3	-1.9	- 20.2	- 0.8	0.0	- 0.8
Western Australia	1.8	0.8	2.6	-19.0	-1.1	- 20.1	- 3.2	-0.1	- 3.3
Tasmania ..	0.9	0.4	1.3	- 6.2	-0.3	- 6.5	- 0.5	-0.1	- 0.6
Australia (b):	30.7	16.0	46.7	-233.3	-18.0	-251.3	-43.2	-3.3	-46.5
(v) Persons drawn from Not Occupied Groups, Employers, Self-employed and Rural and Private Domestic Wage Earners. (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	-	-	-	116.9	62.2	179.1	49.2	16.3	65.5
Victoria ..	-	-	-	88.6	37.2	125.8	15.5	9.7	25.2
Queensland ..	-	-	-	49.4	8.7	58.1	19.3	7.3	26.6
South Australia	-	-	-	35.2	16.5	51.7	7.0	8.5	15.5
Western Australia	-	-	-	33.7	6.2	39.9	10.0	5.1	15.1
Tasmania ..	-	-	-	12.5	3.0	15.5	2.5	1.4	3.9
Australia (b):	-	-	-	336.0	133.9	469.9	103.6	48.4	152.0

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

There has been no significant change in the total figure for males drawn from other groups (as shown in the last part of the above table) during the month of October, the decline in males employed and normal increase of available males having more than offset the increase in net enlistments. The small decrease in the figure for all States together and for most of the individual States is probably due to men who have been discharged from the Forces but have not yet commenced civil employment or have gone to rural industry. Queensland alone showed any substantial increase in October in the number of men drawn from non-wage-earning groups or from rural industry. The numbers of females drawn into the forces and employment (133,900 at the end of October) were 7,800 more than at the end of September, increases being shown in all States except South Australia and Tasmania. The table at the top of the next page indicates that South Australia has employed additional females in much greater proportions than any other State.

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The last part of the foregoing table gives some indication of the extent to which available man- and woman-power has been drawn upon in the various States. Per 1,000 male or female population, the numbers of persons who entered the defence forces or industry from not gainfully occupied groups, employers, and self-employed, and rural and private domestic wage-earners are estimated as follows:-

Per 1,000 Population at 30th June, 1939.

State	July 1939 to October 1942 (Whole War Period)		July 1939 to November 1941 (Before Pacific War)		November 1941 to October 1942 (Pacific War Period)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales ..	84.1	45.4	48.7	33.5	35.4	11.9
Victoria ..	95.4	39.1	78.7	28.9	16.7	10.2
Queensland ..	92.9	18.0	56.6	2.9	36.3	15.1
South Australia ..	118.2	55.4	94.7	26.9	23.5	28.5
Western Australia ..	137.7	28.1	96.8	5.0	40.9	23.1
Tasmania ..	103.8	25.8	83.0	13.8	20.8	12.0
AUSTRALIA:	95.5	38.9	66.1	24.8	29.4	14.1

In October the principal increases in the above rates of diversion were in males in Queensland and Western Australia, and in females in all States except South Australia and Tasmania. (The decreases in the rates for males which occurred in some States are explained on the previous page). Otherwise, the position was substantially as summarised in the September issue of this Survey. In the period before war commenced in the Pacific, diversion of males was highest in Western Australia and South Australia. In New South Wales and in Queensland the rate of diversion was low. Since the Pacific War started diversion of males was highest in Western Australia, Queensland and New South Wales, although, until recently, Queensland had been showing a very low rate of diversion. The combined result is that for the whole war period the diversion of males has proceeded farthest in Western Australia and South Australia; Tasmania and Victoria occupy a mid-way position; while Queensland and New South Wales are lowest.

During the early part of the war, the diversion of women into industry was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, while Queensland and Western Australia had done practically nothing to engage extra women. During the period since Japan entered the war, the rate of diversion for women has been much higher in South Australia than in any other State. At the same time, the Western Australian rate for females, which was extremely low in the early war period, rose to a relatively high level, obviously due to the necessity of finding more women to make good the large deficiency of men which the high rate for males showed must have occurred.

5. Defence Forces: The numbers of persons enlisted in the defence forces since the commencement of war are summarized from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column, while the second column represents the net number taken into defence forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. This total is the significant figure for manpower purposes and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the defence forces have drawn men and women from civil life. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

TOTAL DEFENCE FORCES - AUSTRALIA

Enlisted from commencement of War to 31st October, 1942.

(Full-time continuous duty)

Services				Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
MALES					
Military	- A.I.F.	..	..	239,961	203,378
	Garrison	..	..	29,134	19,924
	Militia	..	..	364,035	290,186
	V.D.C.	..	..	4,341	3,668
Air	- R.A.A.F.	..	..	117,388	106,416
Naval	- R.A.N. and R.A.N.A.S.	..	..	23,028	20,634
TOTAL MALES:				777,887	644,206
FEMALES					
Military	- Nurses, A.I.F.	..	..	1,318	1,108
	Nurses, Militia	..	..	2,158	1,624
	V.A.D. - A.I.F.	..	..	472	464
	V.A.D. - Militia	..	..	1,923	1,638
	A.W.A.S.	..	..	9,138	9,022
Air	- W.A.A.A.F.	..	..	14,477	13,680
Naval	- W.R.A.N.S. and R.A.N.N.S.	..	..	261	261
TOTAL FEMALES:				29,747	27,797

The only Service in which the net figures for males showed any large increase in October was the R.A.A.F. which increased by 5,600, while the other Services together showed a net decrease of 1,000. Amongst females, the A.W.A.S. and W.A.A.A.F. accounted for 1,700 and 1,100 respectively of the total increase of 2,900.

The total numbers enlisted in all services from each State were as follows:-

NET ENLISTMENTS TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1942.

State		Males		Females	
		Number	Per 1,000 male Population at 30/6/39	Number	Per 1,000 female Population at 30/6/39
New South Wales (a)	..	241,539	173.7	8,628	6.3
Victoria	..	179,233	192.9	7,486	7.9
Queensland	..	87,178	163.9	4,586	9.5
South Australia	..	48,831	163.9	2,593	8.7
Western Australia	..	67,296	275.0	3,555	16.1
Tasmania	..	19,772	164.2	949	8.2
AUSTRALIA: (b)		644,206	183.1	27,797	8.1

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Small differences between the rates per 1,000 population for the various States should not be regarded as significant, as the Military Districts do not in all cases exactly coincide with State boundaries. (For example, a portion of New South Wales is included with the 3rd Military District (Victoria), and a portion (Broken Hill) with the 4th Military District (South Australia).) The outstanding feature of the rates is the relatively very high figures for Western Australia. The greatest proportionate increase in males in the Services in October was in Queensland, but the rate per head of population for that State still remains lowest of all States. The only other State with a substantial increase in the rate for males was Western Australia, in spite of the fact that its rate was already far ahead of that of any other State. Females in the Services increased proportionately in all States.

S. R. CARVER
Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

15th January, 1943.